



# Gazebo Gazette

## Practicing Environmental Leadership

A recent study provides some amazing statistics about the vast amount of recycles that Americans throw away. Perhaps this will help you to decide where to place that next aluminum soda can or how many hard copies do you really need of that document.

**TRASH** the average household garbage

- The average American throws away 4-5 lbs. of garbage per day. (260 million x 4 = over 1 billion lbs. per day or throwing away the equivalent weight of 500,000 elephants per day or 1 million mature white-tail deer per day)
- Americans throw enough trash away each year to cover 1,000 football fields with a building 30 stories high.
- The number of useable landfills in the U.S. has dropped to 2/3 since 1980.

**ALUMINUM**

- Recycling aluminum saves 95% of the energy it would take to manufacture aluminum from scratch.
- Throwing away one aluminum can wastes as much energy as if the can were half full of gasoline. (regular unleaded)
- Americans throw away 35 billion aluminum cans a year – enough to rebuild the commercial air fleet four times over.

**PAPER**

- For every ton of paper manufactured from recycled pulp, 17 trees are saved.
- 95 acres of virgin forest are cleared every minute around the world to manufacture paper goods.
- One ton of recycled paper results in 35% less water pollution, 74% less air pollution and half of the energy and water necessary to produce virgin paper.
- It would take 1/2 million trees to produce America's newspapers every Sunday if no recycled paper was used.
- 11.5 billion kilowatt-hours of energy and 1.8 billion would be saved if all paper had 50% recycled content.

**PLASTIC**

- Americans go through 2.5 million plastic bottles every hour.

**GLASS**

- Americans throw away enough glass bottles and jars, uncrushed, to fill the World Trade



Center in New York City every two weeks.

- Every new glass container made contains 30% recycled glass.

**STEEL/TIN CANS**

- For each ton of steel cans recycled, 2,500 lbs. of iron ore, 1,000 lbs. of coal and 40 lbs. of limestone are saved.
- For every pound of steel cans recycled, enough energy is conserved to light a 60-watt light bulb, continuously, for more than one day.

**OIL**

- One pint of used oil can produce an oil slick of an acre in size.
- Re-refining used oil saves 42,000 barrels of oil per day and could reduce petroleum imports by 25.5 million barrels per year.

Park Service", a concept that promotes sustainability and environmental compliance. Greening the National Park Service has established a foundation for park employees to implement and advocate. Committing oneself to the awareness of the need to take action in the recycling of usable goods is a large component in caring out our mission, as environmental leaders. However, there are many other facets we can work on as well. Such as, the promoting of renewable energy resources and actively practicing energy and water conservation techniques. Together we can make a difference. To learn more about what you can do as an Environmental Leader visit, Greening the National Parks at [www.nps.gov/renew](http://www.nps.gov/renew).

What is the National Park Service doing? In 1999 an environmental leadership summit was held to create a program that would address such topics as, recycling. The outcome of the summit yielded the, "Greening of the National

## Out and About in Washington, D. C.

Are you looking for something to do in the big city? Do you want to take advantage of the the cultural experiences in the Nations Capital? Here are some ideas and events happening around town.

On Track: Transit and the American City at the National Building Museum

Building in the Aftermath: From Ground Zero at the National Building Museum on January 28, 2002

Twin Towers Remembered at the Naitonal Building Museum

Jaqueline Kennedy: The White House Years at the Corcoran Gallery of Art

The Stuff of Childhood: Artifact and Attitudes: 1700 – 1900 at the National Headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution

From the Collection: St. George and the Dragon at the National Gallery of Art

Visions of Infamy: Pearl Harbor Remembered at the Navy Museum

Picasso: Cubism and Classicism at the Baltimore Museum of Art

Cherokee Nation: A Portrait of a People at the Arts and Industries Building

Images of Afghanistan at the National Geographic Society, Explorers Hall

Main Event: The Ali/Foreman Extravaganza through the Lens of Howard L. Bingham at the Arts and Industries Building

Skyscrapers: A New Millennium at the Octagon Museum

For more information on local museums, events, and dining, contact the Chamber of Commerce at [www.dcchamberofcommerce.org](http://www.dcchamberofcommerce.org) or call (202)347-7201.

# Project Management Information Systems

The Historic Preservation Training Center was privileged to have Michelle Proce from the Washington Office speak about the Project Management Information System (PMIS). This session covered deferred maintenance and the different levels of approval that a prospective project must go through in order to obtain funds. PMIS is a web-based, database system used by the National Park Service to manage requests for project funding. It is a useful tool in prioritizing and tracking project requests at the park, region, Washington Office (WASO), and Department of Interior levels. It also helps Congress access the needs of each park and how the money is being spent.

The steps the project must go through for funding:

- Project is entered as a draft

- Park Manager's approval
- Regional Approval (it goes to region and is placed toward funding sources and the program areas are then identified)
- WASO approval
- DOI approval

To draft a project, you must obtain a password and and log on code from your park administrator. However, anyone in the National Park Service can search the PMIS database at [www.nps.gov/pmisis](http://www.nps.gov/pmisis). The projects do not have to be in a specific career field. There are funding sources for research, interpretation, historic structures, etc. You can search the database using key words. PMIS is a great source to see how parks are managing projects and to get ideas on how to develop your park's projects.



# What's Happening in Your Park?

**Battlefield rehabilitation** is one of the major initiatives called for in Gettysburg National Military Park's approved General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement. Rehabilitation of battlefield elements will follow a process that includes identification, treatment, and maintenance plans. The historical benefits of the project are obvious to many but there are clear environmental benefits as well. The goals of battlefield rehabilitation are:

**Restoration of Gettysburg's historic integrity-** The battlefield landscape has changed over time, altered by the growth of trees, field sizes, missing fences, orchards, and farm lanes. These changes obscure key terrain features of the battlefield, some that directly affected the outcome of the battle, and it is difficult to understand today what it was like for the men who fought there. The National Park Service intends to restore as much as possible the historic terrain, fence lines, and woods of the battlefield.

**Enhancing visitor opportunities and understanding-** Restoring the integrity of key battle areas will contribute to improved educational experiences, and an overall greater understanding of the events as they unfolded on July 1, 2, and 3, 1863. Visitors will have new opportunities to see the battlefield through the eyes of the soldiers who fought here.

**Creating a sustainable historic environment by improving wetlands, water quality and wildlife habitat-** A key point of understanding the Gettysburg battlefield as it was almost a century and a half ago is the rehabilitation of the environment. Re-establishing grasslands, restoring wetlands, replanting orchards and removing non-historic timber stands the NPS can rehabilitate the historic assets of the battlefield. Long term improvements to the environment include: restoration of up to 100 acres of wetlands; fencing cattle from streams to improve water quality; increasing habitat for grassland species, ground nesting birds and

native plants; and partnering with local governments and conservation organizations to plant new trees as part of the Chesapeake Bay Initiative.

To learn more about this initiative go to [www.nps.gov/gett/gettprojects/rehabmain.htm](http://www.nps.gov/gett/gettprojects/rehabmain.htm).



National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior

## Dates to Remember:

January 22- Intake Group Activity #3: Government Operations Institute/Technology Seminar  
February 3- Michael Groomer's Birthday  
February 3- Leslie Newkirk's Birthday  
February 14- New hopes to welcome the newest member of the family into the world!  
February 27- Alvis Mar's Birthday

## Intake Newsletter Staff

Zach Bolitho  
Maria Forte  
Leslie Newkirk

The National Park Service cares for the special places saved by the American people so that all may experience our heritage.

## Fast Facts on First Aid and CPR

- CPR was started in the 1940's at John Hopkins Hospital
- Cardiovascular disease kills more people than anything else in this country.
- If you are over 30, you have cardiovascular disease (plaque buildup in your arteries).
- Clinical Death – heart stops and there is a four minute window before biological death
- Biological death is not reversible (flatline).
- Doing CPR is extending the four minute window while waiting for medical teams.
- Automatic External Defibrillator (AED) increases survival rate to 89% in the case of Clinical Deaths.
- There are uncontrollable and controllable risk factors for cardiovascular disease

### What you can control:

- Smoking (constricts your blood vessels)
- Obesity (over 15% recommended body weight. 60% of the United States population is obese)
- Sedentary lifestyle
- Blood pressure
- Stress

### What you cannot control:

- Hereditary (family history)
- Age (arteries harden as you age)
- Gender (men have a higher incidence rate until women reach menopause, then it evens out)
- Race (African Americans have a higher incidence rate, Asians have the lowest)